## WASHINGTON.

ROBBERY IN MILEAGE ACCOUNTS. THE HOUSE TRYING TO PREVENT IT WITHOUT DOING INJUSTICE TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS-THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ARRESTS BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS IN ALABAMA-ENORMITIES OF THE CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE SYSTEM-SOUTHERN MARSHALS' ACCOUNTS IN A PRESIDENTIAL CAM-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The Army Apprepriation bill of last year contained a clause abolishing mileage of all officers of the Government, civil and military, and providing that there should be paid to them in lieu of it only their actual and necessary traveling expenses. This law has been very oppressive upon United States Marshals and their deputies in many parts of the country. Under existing laws they are allowed as fees for executing warrants or serving subpenas only a very small sum, so that in many instances the pay for several days' difficult work has been, besides the money actually paid out, only a few dollars. The House Committee on Appropriations, to remedy this evil, reported a paragraph in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill restoring mileage to United States Marshals and their deputies, and when this point was reached in the bill to-day a very interesting discussion arose.

Mr. Book said that the reform accomplished by the legislation of last session was a very necessary ene; that without it United States Marshals would make long journeys unnecessarily in order to become entitled to large sums of money for mileage. Tais bad been done during the last campaign in Alabama, where men were carried through two Judicial Districts and arraigned before a Commissioner hundreds of miles from home in order to swell the mileage. Mr. Beek was mistaken in regard to the amotive of taking the Sumter County prisoners in Alabama to Mobile for preliminary examination last Fail. The Deputy Marshals were not paid mileage in those cases, and there has been laid before the House in the report accompanying the Appropriation bill a letter from one of the Alabama deputies, in which he complains that for nearly two weeks' work he and his companion nerive, under the new law, only \$8. The real ebject in taking the Alabama prisoners hundreds of miles from home for preliminary examination was to get them before a United States Commissioner who would be sure to commit them without bail. The arrests were most of them made for political purposes, and that they might have their proper effect it was necessary to get the men into jail. One man in jail was worth as much to the Administration politicians there as a dozen out on bail.

While the same subject was under consideration Mr. J. Boardman Smith struck a blow at the real abuse in this mileage business by an amendment which was finally adopted, which abolishes constructive mileage. He said that in his district, under the old law, the sums of money paid for constructive mileage were enormous. For instance, when several subpenas were placed in the hands of a Marshal in Buffalo for witnesses on the shores of Lake Champlain, he would send them by mail to a deputy on the spot, who would serve them and return them by mail. In this case the only expense would be the postage each way, but the Marshal would receive full mileage for about 500 miles travel for each subpena. The result was that when a man in his di-frict was sued in a civil action in the United States District or Circuit Court, he at once prepared to go into liquidation, the expenses were

Mr. Spear raked up the old reports of the judicial expenses of the Western District of Arkansas and the Eastern District of North Carolina, in 1872 and 1873, to show how great the amount of outright robbery of the United States had been under the old law. Mr. Cox attempted to amend by providing that every person arrested by a United States Marshal or his deputy shall be taken before the nearest officer authorized to take bail, but it was not in order, and so was not considered.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

MD DOOR ATTICKS THE ATTOUNTY-GENERAL AND CHAPGES THAT HIS DEPARTMENT IS HONEY-COMBED WITH FRAUD-WHY MR. EIDDLE WAS DISMISSED FROM THE PROSECUTION OF THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE-THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL RE-SPONSIBLE FOR DUTELL'S MIDNIGHT ORDER—THE ARMY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE SAME OFFICER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Back improved the occasion when the appropriation for the Department of Justice was reached to-day to make a savage attack apon the Attorney-General and the manage ment of his office. He said that this Department was honevermied all over with fraud, and he desired to say that it was his deliberate belief that it was rotten to the core. Referring to the resolution he introduced last Mouday, he said that he then asserted upon his own responsibility that the Attorney-General had dismissed Mr. Riddle from the prosecution of the safe burglary conspirators when it was known, when the Atterney-General himself knew, that, if the presecution was continued, high officials of this Government would be involved, either as actors or as having thrown obstacles in the way of bringing the guilty men to justice. In the Lonisiana mafter be believed that the Attorney-General was far more guilty than Judge Durell, because two days before Durell made his midnight order the Attorney-General telegraphed that he would be sustained by the use of the United States troops. That decision that has been shown to have been wholly unwarranted was really the decision of the Attorney-General, and if Judge Durell had confessed his guilt by resigning in order to escape impeachment, the Attorney-General was bound to do the same. The Department of Justice, he said, had used the Army of the United States for the basest purposes, and was guilty of many other scandalous practices. When the proper time came he would make good all that he had said about this matter.

## CADETSHIP PEDDLING.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST REPRE-SENTATIVE STOWELL-\$1,700 THE ALIEGED PRICE OF AN APPOINTMENT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day commenced the investigation of the charges against Representative Stowell of Virginia of reiling a naval cadetship.

Joseph G. Beattle testified that he resided near Richmoud, Va.; that his stepson. O. J. Schoolcraft, had been strong efforts to that effect, but had not succeeded; that in February, 1873, a man named Grabam had been introduced to him, and had told him that he throught be could arrange for the appointment of his stepson, but that it would cost a considerable amount of money, which would be spent for party purposes. Graham also said that the appointment was in the hands of Mr. Stowell, but that he (Graham) was Chairman of the District Committee in Stowell's district, and could induce him to give the appointment, but that the boy would have to procure a domicile in Stowell's district. The boy did so and got the appointment, and witness paid Graham \$1,700 for it. Witness did not know Mr. Stowell in the matter, and was not aware that he had ever seen him

until vesterday. Mr E. M. Webber testified that on the 14th of last May Graham came to him and said Stowell had pre-vented money being paid to the Piedmont Railroad vented money being paid to the Piedmont Railroad Company for mail service, as the same question affecting Southern railroads was at that time pending in Congress. Mr. Graham, acting in behalf of the Piedmont Railroad, said Stowell had not served him well, and therefore he was going to take revenge, unless Stowell should withdraw his opposition. Graham told him his revenge would consist in exposing the fact that Stowell had sold a cadetahip and received \$1.700 for it. Witness, at the request of Graham, informed Stowell that Graham would expose him

unless be withdrew his opposition to the railroad pay. Stowell denied that he ever received a dolar. Witness informed Stowell that if he would make grainly the road, and on that ground Stowell went to the Post Office Department the same afternoon and witness of the purpose of deciding mean the best measures to OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY. ground Slowed west to the Post Office Department the same afternoon and withdrew has dijection, when Graham received pay for the Company. Scowell was indignant when witness told but that Graham said Slowed had received money for the cadecisip. John Brady and Senator A. P. Lathrop, members of the Virgania Legislature, testifled that they knew noth-ing about the cadeciship matter except what they had heard. The investigation was then postponed until to-mor-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. ANOTHER APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR ORD-

NANCE EXPERIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1874. The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives for their consideration a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, strongly recom mending an appropriation of \$250,000 for converting smooth-bore guns into rifled cannon, by living with wrought iron or steel; and also an appropriation of \$250,000 for experiments and tests of heavy ordnance. The Chief of Ordnance says these experiments are absolutely necessary to a determination of the vital question of future armament of our permanent works; and that the first named item ould be sufficient to convert to usefulness at least smooth-bore gues, which are now practically valueless for defensive purposes.

THE REPUBLICAN SIDE IN THE ARKANSAS CASE. Judge McClure to-day concluded his argument before Judge Poland's Special Committee to investigate the Arkansas troubles. He advocated the claim of Brooks, and contended that the evidence taken by the Committee showed that the Garland Government came into existence by reason of an unlawful revolutionary conspiracy, conducted by fraud and enforced by bayonets. He argued that it is the duty of Congress to maintain and unhold the Government organized under the Constitution of 1868. The Committee ordered the argument to be printed, and notified Gov. Garland's counsel to be ready to proceed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WARRINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18, 1874. Mr. Typer gave a long explanation of the circumstance attending the renting of the building on E-st, for the Patent Office Department to day, and attempted to get Takent Once Department to day, and attempted to get the House to reconsider its vote of yest relay, entiting down the amount appropriated for its realist to \$1.50. This attempt was detected by a small mentity, can fix because all the explanations that couloids made on a not convince the House that \$1.000 a year was a fair reatal for a house worth only \$18,000.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day efficiely recom-

mends that Congress should appropriate \$162,000 for the subsistence and support of the Northern S.oux Indians, who have been collected on the Red Cloud and Whate-stone Agencies in Dakota, this amount being required to expenditures during the remainder of the current field year, in consequence of the very large herea e in the number of Indians collected there since the last appropriate the last approximately approximat

The Senate transacted no business in open session to day, but devoted half an hour to Executive business, considering a number of the nominations and appointments made during the recess and since. It is under-stood that there was no serious opposition to my of them, and that the coolimation of them all was of a formal nature entirely.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroads were engaged to-day hearing arguments from the Hon Ben. Wade and Judge Rice in advocacy of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill proposing a Governmental guarantee of

The House Committee on the condition of Affairs in the Southern States has appointed Mesers, Poster, Phelps and Petter a sub-committee to visit New-Orleans. They will meet in that city on the 28th inst.

His Excellency Justic Yoshida Kronari was received by the President at 12 o'clock to-day as the Eurov Ex-traordinary and Minister Presipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Judge James H. Howe, Judge of the United States

Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875, on account of hi health. The following postmasters have been appointed in the State of New-York: James Gav at South Howard, and Ed. C. Dickinson at Kiskatown.

[For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.]

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

PRODABILITY THAT THE RETURNING BOARD WILL COMPLETE ITS LABORS TO-DAY-A WORKING CON-SERVATIVE MAJORITY IN THE LOWER HOUSE CONCEDED-HALF-WAY FAIRNESS SATISFACTORY TO THE PEOPLE-THE MIXED SCHOOL EXCITE-

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18 .- It is pretty well anderstood to-night that the Returning Board will conducie its labors to-morrow. The result cannot, of course be stated distinctly as the proceedings in the conteste. parishes, 26 in number, have been conducted secretly. It may safely be assumed, however, that there will be a fair working Conservative majority in the Lower House. There has been fraud, of course, but chiefly as regardthe State ticket and the Congressional candidates, as, for instance, in Carroll, where the forgeries have been used to help Morey, and in De Soto, where the parish was thrown out in order to make a majority for George I. Smith. As matters look now, the Conservatives seen likely to have 10 or 15 majority in the Lower House, where they really should have 25 or 33. Neverthe less, if the Board should promulgate this re sult there will probably be no trouble or disorder. These people have been wronged so much that half way fairness satisfies them. Kellogg appears to have been manipulating the Board so as to forestall an impeachment of bimself, which was quite unneces-

ary, as no such thing has been really probable The mixed school excitement has subsided. Nobody was hurt, except A. E. Adams, The Republican reporter, who was cowhided for insulting some young ladies who

SENATOR FENTON'S SUCCESSOR.

BITTER FEELING BETWEEN TAMMANY LEADERS AND THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY-THE HON, HENRY C. MURPHY'S CLAIMS.

A very bitter feeling has sprung up between the magnates of Tammany Hall and the leaders of the Kings County Democracy in consequence of the contest United States Senatorship from this State. The Brooklyn politicians who are desirous of making the Hon. Henry C. Murphy Senator Penton's successor are not at all satisfied with the situation. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter one of these gentlemen said: "I do not care to have my name mentioned in this matter, but I have no objection in stating to you our position. We think that Mr. Murphy should be the next United States Senator for several reasons. It is about time that Kings County received some consideration at the hands of Tamman We have always acted in a very friendly way to the Tammany Hall men; have stood by them in conventions when they needed friends time and time again. Again, we should have a Senator from this end of the State The two great commercial cities of the State are at this end, and there are a thousand interests here which should be looked after by a man familiar with them. We haven't anything to say against Mr. Kernan; he is a gentleman and a man of ability, but he, coming as he does from the interior, can not claim to be as familiar with the wants of the people of our great cities as Mr. Murphy. The greatest opposition to Mr. Murphy comes from John Kelly. He an

The gentleman who made this statement is one of the most prominent politicians in Kings County. seemed quite conflient that Mr. Murphy would be warmly supported in the upper and interior counties notwithstanding his residence in Brooklyn. In his opinion, the statements made by John Kelly concerning certain Democrats identified with the canal interests would be used against Mr. Kelly's candidate. The state ments referred to were published in the form of an interview with Mr. Kelly. In this alleged interview Mr. Kelly was represented as characterizing several leading Democrats from the interior as members of a canal ring." Brooklyn Democrats profess to believe that the same feeling against Mr. Kelly exists still, and for that reason the Democrats who opposed Mr. Tilden will oppose Mr. Kernau, not from any dishim, but simply because he is Mr. Kelly's caudidate. Mayor Hunter, Hugh McLaughlin, Gen. Slocum, Wm. C. Kingsley, Isaac Van Anden, and Wm. A. Fowler are warm advocates of Mr. Mur-

ounces that he wants Mr. Kernan to be Senator, and

thinks that is sufficient without argument."

scenre the election of Mr. Murphy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG. A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE GRANT FOR THE SECRET SERVICE REJECTED.

BELLIN, Friday Dec. 18, 1874. In the Reichstag to-day during the consideration of the appropriations for the Foreign Office, Herr Windhorst opposed the grant for the Secret Service,

and moved to strike it out. Herr Benningsen replied that the motion was simply an attack on Prince Bismarck, in whose person the Ultramontanes uncersingly and bitterly assailed the German Empire and the National policy. He asked that the Reichstag pass a vote of confidence in the Chanceller by rejecting the motion to cancel the grant for the Secret Service.

A division took place, and Herr Windhorst's me

tion was defeated by a vote of 71 Yeas to 199 Nays. Prince Bismarck entered the Reichstag immediately after the vote on Herr Windhorst's motion was

announced. SEVERITY OF THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR. CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Dec. 18, 1874. The Levant Herald publishes distressing ac ounts of the famine in Asia M.nor. The prospect is

FOREIGN NOTES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18 .- Numerously signed petitions from French residents in Lower Canada continue o be received by the Minister of Justice, praying for the ardon of Lesine, who is sentenced to be banged to an ary. There is reason to believe the scattenee while commuted on the 30th of the present mouth.

HALIFY, N. S., Dec. 18 .- The crew of the brig G. J. Troop were taken off the wreck this morning by the atenaner Virgo when coing on to Sydney. The two Hacketts and Campbell of the boat's crew, and also the men belonging to the vessel, were saved. O lift three of the bond's crew were drewned, namely: Win. Cans. Capt. Downey, and Both. Koman. The crew had food and sheher while on the wieck.

Oftawa, Dec. 18 .- A deputation from the manufacturers of Montreal had an interview with the Premier in regard to the classification of the acticles it Fremer in regard to the classification of the arrival state of the proposed reciprocity treaty, and also to ascertain the proper bearing and interpretation of certain words used in continerating the arrives under the free fig. Mr. McK. az promised to take their views and suggestions into consideration.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 18.-Last night at midnight the bone of a farmer mathed Andrins Petilit living pear Port Nelson, was violently broken into by

HAVANA, Dec. 18 .- A fatal duel took place here to day. It grew out of a quarrel between two lawyers. One of them, Diego Mendo Figueron, recently published articles in the Voz de Cuba condemning in published articles in the For the Constitutions in an intertunce case. Pepe tastellanos, son of this latter, recented the neutral noise rank frances. A recented the neutral noise rank frances. A recented to assume the assument, and the affair came off and increases, Paus shots were examined. At the last line Castellanes precived a build in the forthered and was internally knied. Figureon was not but her if it is reperted that nonzer duel will be fourth by the seconds. Young Castellanos leaves a write and canid.

KING KALAKAUA'S RECEPTION.

THE KING VISITS THE CAPITOL AND IS FORMALLY RECEIVED BY CONGRESS.

LARGE AUDIENCE WITNESSES THE CEREMONIES— SPEAKER BLAINE DELIVERS AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME AND CHANCELLOR ALLEN REPLIES ON

APPEARANCE.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.] Washington, Dec. 18 .- The ceremony of secrying King Kalakawa by Congress to-day was a very simple one, readered grand and imposing only by the presence in the galleries and upon the flor of an immense concearse of the people to witness it.

spaces in the rear of the members' needs. The time apinted for the reception was 15 minutes past 12 o'clock House several Executive communications. At exactly a quarter past tweive the Senate appeared at the main entrance of the chamber, marshaled by Sergeant-at-Arms French and the veteran Doorkeeper of that body, Capt. received the Senate standing. The minutes later the Joint Committee of both Houses, headed by Sconto-Cameron and Representative Orth, arrived, the former senting the King, and the latter Chancellor Alen the Hawaiian Kingdom, B-kind them were the soil of the King and the naval officers, in whose charge the ceremonies in this city have been placed. The pisces sion walked down the center siste and haited in from of the Speaker's table. Mr. Blame then welcomed the King in the following words:

of the Speaker's table. Mr. Binne then welcomed the King in the following words:
Your Majesty: On behalf of the American Congress I wereome you to these halls. The senators from our States and the Representatives of our people under he cordinal congratulations upon your maspecious journey, and in the expression of the gratification and pleasure afforded by your presence in the c.pl at of the nation as the nation's guest. Your Majesty's appearance among us is the first instance in when a refemeng sovereign has set hot upon the soil of the United States; and it is a significant circumstance that the visit comes to us from the West, and not from the East. Probably no single event could more strikingly typity the century's progress in your Majesty's country and in our cown, than the scene here and now transparing. The rapid growth of the Republic on its western coast has greatly collarged our intercourse with your insular kingdom and has sed us all to meanowiedle your wistom and beneficence as a ruler and your exalted writhe as a man. Our whole people cherish for your subjects the most friendly researd. They trust and believe that the relations of the two condities will always be as penceful as the great sea that rolls between us—uniting and not divining us.

Chancellor Allen then asked Congress to excuse the King from answering in person on account of the cold.

King from answering in person on account of the cold from which he has been suffering ever since his arrival,

and read in his behalf the following reply: Mr. Speaker: For your kind words of welcome I most corolarly thank you. For this distinguished mark of confidence I tender to the homorable Senale and House of Representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very confeous and generous treatment which I have received from the Executive Department of the Government and from all the people whom I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific. I appreciate the compimentary terms in which the honorable Speaker has referred to me personally. For our success in government and for our progress in a higher civilization we are very much indebted to the Government and people of this great country. Your laws and your civilization have been in a great degree our model. I reciprocate most cordinity the hope for the continuance and growth of friendly relations between the two countries. I am most happy, gentiemen, to meet you on this occasion.

The Speaker then went down from the chair and was personally introduced to the King by Senator Cameron, MR. SPEAKER: For your kind words of welcome I mos

personally introduced to the King by Senator Cameron, after which the visitor bowed to Congress and withdrew, followed by his suite. The Set ate followed a min ute later, and the House then resumed its regular business. The King was dressed in an ordinary walking suit, and by his bearing and personal appearance made a very favorable impression upon all who witnessed the

DECISION OF AN INSURANCE CASE.

TRENTON, Dec. 18 .- The case of Lucy D. Fisk, wife and administratrix of the late James Fisk, deceased, of New-York City, against the State Insurance deceased, of New-York City, against the State Insurance Company of Jersey City, came up before the United States Circuit Court to-day. A jury was impaneted, when the question was raised whether this suit was began within the time provided for in the policy. After argument, the Court directed a non-suit to be entered. This suit was brought to recover the amount of a policy on the Fifth Avenue Theater.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 18 .- It is expected that the mills will start up again on full time on the 1st of January ary, but on a still further reduction of 12 per cent on wages. The latter proposition has been under discussion for several weeks, and is strongly supported by a number of the leading manufactorers

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

ME. IRWIN'S TESTIMONY STRICTLY GUARDED-HE IS RELIEVED TO HAVE MADE SOME STARTLING DE-VELOPMENTS-ALARM OF STRIKERS AND LOBBY-ISTS-THE SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY ON THE STAND WITH THE BOOKS-AN ENORMOUS PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT - VICE-PRESIDENT SCOTT'S STORY-RE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE IMMENSE DISBURSEMENTS IN WASHINGTON NECESSARY OR

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The Ways and Means Com-

mittee of the House were in session about four hours to-day examining witnesses with reference to the Pacific Mail corruption. The sub-committee early in the day, had paid another visit to the apart ments of Mr. Irwin, who is still too sick to leave his lodging, and continued his examination as to the part he took in the great corruption. The Com mittee guard his testimony with unusual care, not a syllable being allowed to escape. None of the members will give the substance of his testimony and they have placed him in such a position that he cannot with propriety give any hint as to the facts he has sworn to. One thing, however, is very evident. His testimony, whatever it may be, has de moralized a great many of the strikers and grabbers among officials and lobby men, and they are much alarmed. Whether their fright is occasioned by Mr. Irwin's developments, or whether they are troubled in their own minds as to the position they took when the subsidy was being pressed through Congress, cannot be determined. The Committee seem to be in a fair way of finding the facts, and if they have the disposition to continue the work in the same spirit, regardless of the consequences, there is no doubt that one of the most remarkable cases of legislative money-spending will be developed. The inquiry has now reached that point where it seems almost impossible to suppress the facts, and there is, unfortunately, a prospect of landing some more of the heavy fish in the Repub-

Much of the examination to-day was based on the testimony, taken in secret, of Mr. Irwie, so that its full significance cannot be seen until the latter's tes timony is made public, which will probably be early next week. Four witnesses were examined by the Committee, namely, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Mr. Bellows, the Late Vice-President; Mr. Smith, one of the directors, ad Mr. Scott, the present Vice-President. Mr Johnson and Mr. Smith and Mr. Bellows were connected with the Company under its old management, while Mr. Scott has only been in office about a year. Mr. Johnson was the first witness. He has been connected with the Company since 1860. It was he who, as Secretary, drew the checks, amounting to over \$600,000, at the direction of his superior in the Company. The check-book shown and the stubs examined. The checks, as is well known, were drawn about the time of the passage of the haif million yearly increase of subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company. The checks were first drawn to the order of Mr. Stockweil, the then President of the Company, but subsequently it was thought by those managing the affair that they ought to be drawn to the order of Irwin. The checks were then of the checks, with explanations, did not appear on the stubs when the checks were first delivered, and Johnson was informed that in a day or two he would be told how to fix the stubs While neither this witness nor any other to-day seknowledges that he knew the money was to be BEHALF OF THE KING-THE KING'S LEARING AND | corruptly used, it was evident from the manner of all of them that they were cognizant of that fact. Department, on which Albert charged a small co either before or after the passage of the increased

Subsidy bill. Many of the Company's books were in the committee room, and Mr. Johnson recognized some of his entries, and acknowledged that there had been erasures. The witness testified as to how the drafts were made, and that they were placed in the form in, Mr. Plattor Virginia moved to admit to the floor of a lean to the brokers, Harriot & Noyes, and nothing appeared on the books to show that the loan had been paid. It was regularly entered as a loan to them, and Mr. Dawes asked them "What claim has the Company against Irwin?" The answer was, " I hink the Company has no claim against Mr. Irwin for that amount" (650,000). This witness developed one point that appears to have been lost sight of. tle produced a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the directors, authorizing the Presideat, Mr. Stockwell, tolemploy counsel and incur other necessary expenses, pending the application to Congress for increased subsidy. A rule of the Company inhibited the President from spending more than \$5,000 without aethority of the directors

Mr. Johnson and other witnesses to-day testined that all Mr. Stockwell pretended to ask for was from \$6,000 to \$10,000; that he wanted to employ a lawyer in this city; that he wanted to get together statistics and facts to lay before the proper Committee of Congress, and that some little entertainments might be necessary. In consequence of this explanation, the Board adopted the resolution, and under it a sum not far from \$1,000,000 was drawn and got away with. Mr. Smith confirmed Mr. Johnson as to the statement by Stockwell. Previous to the passage of the resolution, a former agent of the Company in this city. Charles Abert, was paid \$50,000, at about the time the application was first made to Congress for the increased subsidy, but he never accounted for a dollar of it, and was never asked to do so. About the same time Mr. Irwin received \$25,000 on account of expenses. &c., to Washington, and not long afterwards, or at about the same time (this was developed by the testimony of Mr. Bellows, the Vice-President), \$50,000 or \$60,000 was charged to the profit and loss account in consequence of this Washington business. He subsequently found items of this character through the books of the Company Stockwell, in February, 1872 (the bill was passed in May), obtained \$40,000 which was charged to profit and loss. Mr. Scott, the present Vice-President, showed much feeling against Stockwell, and made a very good impression on the Committee. He had recently returned from Europe, where he saw both Irwin and Stockwell; the former he saw in Paris, and he explained to witness his difference with the Company; how he was acting against his own protests, and only carrying out the directions of his superiors, and detailing somewhat his present position and intentions. This was after suit had been begun against Irwin by the Company. The witness said that as Irwin had explained his case to him he approved it, and promised to call the attention of the Company to the matter and endeavor to arrange matters. This he did on Thursday of last week, and a committee was appointed by the directors to look into the matter. Irwin had promised to disclose to the Company his whole proceedings, and placed to account for all the money in his hands. Mr. Scott knew nothing whatever as to the way in which the money had been expended, and he did not want to know; he had never conversed on the subject with Stockwell, and it was probably six months after the passage of the subsidy that he learned on the street that it cost Stockwell over \$500,000 to pass the bill. He said Stockwell had his own way in the Company, and that he had no right to draw the money. There was no accountability. went to the other officers, who were afraid of him. and there was no limit to his desire to use the Com-

pany's money; the other officers were afraid to in-

terfere with him for fear they would lose their

places. He did not think there was any ex-

case for the enormous disbursement, and that by no manner of reasoning could it be counted as having been spent for counsel and other necessary expenses. It was very evident to those who heard Mr. Scott's testimony that a compromise is sought by the Company with Mr. Irwin, and that if proceedings are to be had on account of this most famous of corruption frauds, they will be directed wholly against Mr. Stockwell. The Committee will not meet again until Monday, when it is probable Mr. Irwin's examination will be

EXAMINATION OF SECRETARY JOHNSON AND THREE DIRECTORS.

LITTLE LIGHT THROWN UPON THE WASHINGTON EX-PENDITURES - MR. R. C. PARSONS RECEIVED \$2,000-GREAT UNCERTAINTY AS TO A BALANCE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND-IT WAS PROBA-ELY CHARGED TO PROFIT AND LOSS-MR. STOCK WELL'S EXTRAVAGANT IDEAS AND HIS AUBITRARY POWERS-MR. IRWIN WILLING TO MAKE A STATE-MENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Dec. 18 .- The Committee or son, Secretary of the Pacific Mail isteamship Company, with reference to the books. It appears that six checks were drawn ; one for \$650,000, and the others aggregating \$100,000. At first they were made payable to the order of A. B. Stockwell, and delivered to Vice-Prest dent Bellows, who took them to the room o Mr. Stockwell, the President. Bellows came back to the Secretary in a few minutes and said they would be drawn to the order of Irwio. Tais was done, and the original checks were destroyed These checks were indersed by Irwin. No explanation was given for the change. The witness had no knowl

edge of the transactions involving these amounts.

There were no entries in the books that any part of the

Witness told how Entridge and Irwin, formerly the California agents of the Company, rendered their accounts to the Company, and said he had no knowledge that there were any open questions between them and the Company. The transactions of the Executive Committee were always brought before the Board of Directors for their tatification and approval. On the 14th of February, 1872, the Executive Committee was called, when a resolution was passed as follows: That the President, in his discretion, is hereby authoras may be necessary in connection with measures for at time, the \$650,000 passed to Icwin, and by him checked out. On the 9th of May a draft for \$2,000, through Jay Cooke & Co., was given to R. C. Parsons him from the failure of his first bond, succeeded in get-and charged to Stockwell. Without, after further examining the books, said he also found All these items were for the same mouth, and a special loan to Stockwell of \$20,000. At the Board the statement would be necessary. He was authorized to draw for it. No other objects than those stated in the resolution were there mentioned. The President said the amount would be required for gathering staommerce of China, Japan, and India for the information of Congress and the public press, showing the crease of trade and commerce with those countries. No report was ever made as to how the money was exhad employed Irwin to look after the substily. In an swer to a question, witness said he knew Stockwell redestroyed and new ones prepared, payable to the order of Irwin. The description what he claimed to be the Company's transactions. He use. On May 15, 1812. Stockwell ordered a check for \$50,000 to be drawn to the order of Charles Albert to be charged to Messrs. Eldridge and Irwin. He did not know whether any account had been rendered covering this money. There were sandry items of expens in Washington for services rendered Company, such as claims against the uon. He did not know of any account having been rendered by Parsons, nor did he know that Parsons wa an agent of the Company. He only heard that Parsons had personal relations with Stockwell. The only age: the Company had in Washington was William P. Tisdell, and he could scarcely be called an agent; as a clerk of the Company he was sent anywhere the inter ests of the Company might require. Witness repeated excuse for bringing an indictment acquire the cheriff. that Stockwell nimself employed Irwin, the Company did not. He had always looked on Irwin as an employe | Grand Jury could not, remove Crosby.

> relation to the Company at the time of the subsidy. II. sail he was Vice-President and a director of the Company in May, 1872, and continued as such till the following May; he was Vice-President pending the application for a subsidy; he confirmed the testimony of the secretary as to the drawing of the checks; he remembered there were individual checks of Stockwell's in Irwin's hands, and thought that these obecks were returned before the others were given; the private che ks were for \$400,000 or \$500,000; not all in one check. They were sent to frewin in Washington accompanied by a private letter. Irwin replied to Stockwell he had not received the amount be expected according to the anderstanding. Witness the delit the amount of the private careks was \$600,000 drawn to Abert's order covered a part of the money family given to Irwin. At the time Edvidge and Irwin went out of the service of the Company as agents the balance of the account was credited to their successors. This was done that they might balance in the course of their sea, and covered the \$500,000. The vonders covered sundry expenditures in Washington, &c. Irwin's hands, and thought that these

of the account was credited to their successors. Talls was done that they might balance in the course of basiness, and covered the \$500,000. The vouchers covered sainty expenditures in Washington, &c. Witness did not know what these expenditures were, A check was drawn, doied San Francisco, Nov. 53, 1872, for \$20,63, payable by the Pacitic Mail Steamship Company, 10—or bearer, for sandry expenses in Washington. The witness was not aware of the details.

Geo. G. Scott testified he had been a director of the Company since May, 1873, and was elected Vice President tast May. He had no connection with the Company previous to that time. The referee had no knowledge of what took place during 1872. White in Europe te met Irwin. He did not know of a suit against Irwin until he told him. Irwin declined saying anything about dislursements made in Washington. Irwin omy told him his ground for general defense. Irwin showed him the bill of particulars. He left sensitive, and thought it wrong to make him responsible for the acts of his superior officer. He sail he was ready to state to the Company how the money was expended and by whose orders. Witness informed Irwin he would be responsible. Witness called the attention of the Boart to this subject last Taursaay week, and stated the proposition Irwin made to him, namely to give a full statement of his transactions. Irwin did not tell him the narnes of the parties who disbursed the money, or through whom it was disbursed. Witness, a short time ago, had a conversation with Stockwell but learned from him no facts as to how the money was expended and is fatisment of his health was good; he had been in Europe since April, 1874. Witness knew nothing from the books as to the disbursements made at Washington. The custodians of the property of the Company not only gave Stockwell was contary to the constitution and ov-laws, which prohibited any member from spending more than \$5,000 witnout the consent of the Board. There was only one explanation for Stockwell's stockwell sender and oth who opposed him. The resolution for the payment of necessary expenses in connection with the subsaid did not mean bribery, but the employment of counsel are other legitimate transactions. Stockwell's stock operations and losses were concaous, and he is largely in debted to the Company. The Company did not admit that the affairs were closed between it and Stockwell but that Stockwell is inable for considerable money due to the Company.

that the shockwell is hable for considerable money due to the Compady.

James D. Smith testified he was elected Nov. 16, 1871, a director of the Company, and has continued as such to the present time. He was present at the Board to consider the subject of a shoshy. The resolution adopted was to meet such legitimate expenses as might be mearred. Withese asked Stockwell what amount would be necessary. Stockwell spoke of lavish expenditures, hotel bills, counsel fees, &c. Witness reminded Stockwell that more than \$5,000 could not be spent without a vote of the Board, when Stockwell replied the expenses could not be over \$10,000. Stockwell never reported the progress made on what the agent was doing. Stockwell had entire direction of the money. No communication was made to the Board after the subsidy passed. Stockwell went out of office is May. 1873. Witness ever heard of any voucher presented to the Company touching discursements in Washington. Stockwell spent a large amount in obtaining the subsidy.

Mr. Hatch stated to the Committee he should like to be present when Irwin's testimony is taken.

Mr. Dawes, as Charman of the Committee, replied,
when Irwin's testimony is Jaken, it will be read to the
full Committee, and no objection will be made to receiving such explanations or testimony as gentlemen may

The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

## MISSISSIPPI ANARCHY.

GOV. AMES'S VERSION OF THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

THE CAUSE OF THE WHOLE TROUBLE ASCRIBED TO THE DESIRE OF THE DEMOCRATS TO OBTAIN OFFICE-SHERIFF CROSEY'S ACTION, AND THE LEGALITY OF HIS BOND SUSTAINED—THE GOVERNOR SURE THAT MORE TROUBLE WILL OCCUR UNLESS THE FED-ERAL GOVERNMENT INTERPERES.

PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Sr. Louis, Dec. 18 .- The Republican has a special from Memphis, containing a statement made by Gov. Ames of Mississippi, concerning the political condition of affairs in that State, especially as regards the recent violent demonstrations at Vicksburg. The following is an abstract of the Governor's docu-The recent troubles in Vicksburg erew out of a burn

ing desire on the part of some of the Democratic poli-ticians for the possession of the offices of the State, with the concomitant loaves and fishes. The Bourbons is Warren County went with a complete and thoroughly armed organization last Fall, for the open and avowed purpose of carrying the Vicksburg municipal election. They were strong in numbers and well armed and equipped, and accomplished their purpose with little difficulty. They overswed, frightened and threatened the colored Republicans, and kept them from putting in an appearance at the polls. They even succeeded in forcing a small number to cast ballots for White League candidates. Not having occasion to kill any negroes at this particular time, the armed hosts rested upon their laurels. When an opportunity arrived. as one did on the 7th inst., slight grounds were deemed an excuse for "going hunting niggers." The fact is, the White League were thoroughly in organ sation for the city canvass last Pall. As soon as they had fairly recovered from the quasi intoxication produced by the equivocal but evident success in the manicipal election, and had for a time ridden the high horse, dis charged colored draymen, coachmen, policemen, and porters, and supplied their places with a paramintares of the proud Caucasian race, it was determined upon to and emoluments they coveted. The innertant personage to supplant was the sheriff, Peter Crosby. They attacked him through what they supposed to be his weakest point -his official bond, which was very large, aggregating \$100,000. It took them but a short time to compel every white citizen who had become one of his bands men to withdraw his name. This they be of no effect, contending that, under the statutes, if one surety withdrew the entire bond was vittated, and a new one would have to be supplied, and that, too, within the short time of thronty days. Creshy, after much hard labor, where the feeling was so high against Democratic Sherifts in the State, although a majority of the sureties were only able to qualify for small amounts. thus requiring a large number of streties to make up the amount. This bond was duly approved by the Board of Supervisors.

This was not exactly in accordance with the hopes of the color line Leagues, but their offensive means were not yet exhausted. The League took another tack and commenced the work of arresting the gentlemen who had, in defiance of their order, become the Fherin's bondsmen, charging them with having committed perjury by taking the customary oath of sufficie by as a surety. But this fell through; at least it failed to accomplish the purpose, the purpose being a characteristic examination and the bond still standing approved and the Sheriff still performing the dation of his office. Looking upon the sureties as ample, and knowing that the real object of the attack upon the sufficiency of the bond was for the purpose of compelling the Sheriff to resign, that body very properly refused to require a new bond of the Shorift. A loat this time it became the duty of each member of the Board of Supervisors to select a certain number of men from his district to serve as Grand Jurors at the approaching term of the court. The names thus legally chosen not happening to suit the interests and desires of the Leaguers, they, with upufted horsewhip in hand, compened two of the appreciate to substitute certain memoers of their Lague organization for the persons aircary fixed upon for Grand Jurers, and in this way a Grand Jury was impaneled composed of a number of Water Lagreer and several colored men who, from Lag. were comearly in November, and after several weeks' ar igous The Supervisors would not, and the White League

distress the Lague was advised by The

House, under the gales of the Tax payers. Convention, It was held. The einter of The Hereld, among orders, counseled the sending of a committee to the Courthouse, demanding of the Sheriff that he resign, give up his office, and step down and out. A commutee was sent. The Sheriff was the only offler found in the Court-house, which place was wanted by the Opera House Convention. He was spoken while, and the business of the Committee trade known. He arked what charges they had to prefer against him. The Common informed him they were only instructed to demand his in mediate resignation and addication. He released, The Commutee returned, and the upshot of the matter was, the meeting went as a committee of the whole to the Courthouse to compel the obdurate officer to resign. It was mildly suggested that it might be dangerous for him to refuse this invitation. Hanging was us plainly in their eyes as pistols were in their belts. There were about 600 persons in the committee. It was powerful, In the midst of the cries of "Hang him!" "Kill him!" Mr. Crosby of the constrained, to save himself from instant murtyrdom, to sign whatever doesments his enemies might prepare for him. A resigna-tion, rather an abdication was written out, and in fear of instant death if he refused, he signed it. Still believing that his life was no longer safe there, he left Vicksburg and came to Jackson. He then suggested that he had better return to his county and to his office and make a demand for possession, and if refused, to make a call upon the bystanders, taking a record of the names to support him in the execution of the laws of the State of Missistaph. The Second did return to V. Astonic, but before doing so he wrote and published a card directed to the people of Warren County, assuring them that his resignation was forced from him, and informing them that he was still the legal Shoriff. In the same card he also called upon the people to help him in the discharge of his duties as Sheriff. The publication obtained circulation by Sanday, the 6th last, and was tained circulation by Sanday, the 6th lost, and was read out in nearly all the colored churches in the county on that day. Not fully understanding the purport of the Sherid's call for help, quite a crowd of them started for fown Monday morning, and the band increased as it neared the city to some 200 or 300 d. zen or so, of whem many were armed with bird guns and pistels. When near Yicksburg the party were halted by a bedy of atmed Learners and ordered back. The leader of the men from the country asked to be permitted to see the Sherid, and consequently was taken under a fig of true, and had an interview with that officer, who, in the mean time, was a prisoner, guarded by armed Leagners. The Sherid fold him to order everybody to go home and remain. The leader then returned to his party, and while explaining the situation of affirs, the leader of the White Leagne and fire l' All voted 'Yes," and simultaneously commenced advancing, firing and killing a large number of defenseless colored men, and wounding many more. The colored people on another road, heart go it as distribution, as a strict also for town to see what was the matter, and when near Grant and Pembution-place, were utracked by a body of Waite Leaguers, and 35 of the number left dead—a sacred spot to sell a tain of dastardily cowardice. Not a White Leaguer was shot.

THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. REPORTS ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE-FEDERAL INTERFERENCE RECOMMENDED BY THE MA-JORITY.

JACKSON, Dec. 18 .- In the Senate to-day, the Committee to whom was referred Gov. Ames's message, presented a majority and minority report. The majority report embodied a resolution urgently calling on the President of the United States for tr ops to suppress insurrection, and to prevent future occurrences of a like nature. The minority report diametrically opposes the conclusions of the majority, and states that whatever circumstances may have demanded Federal interference, tainly now there is no necessity for United States tro pointing a committee to investigate Vick-burg affairs and appropriating \$5,000 to pay the expenses of and committee. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.